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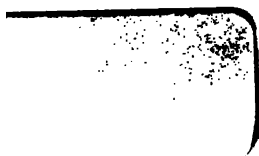
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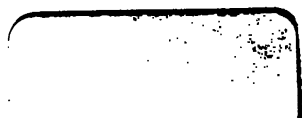


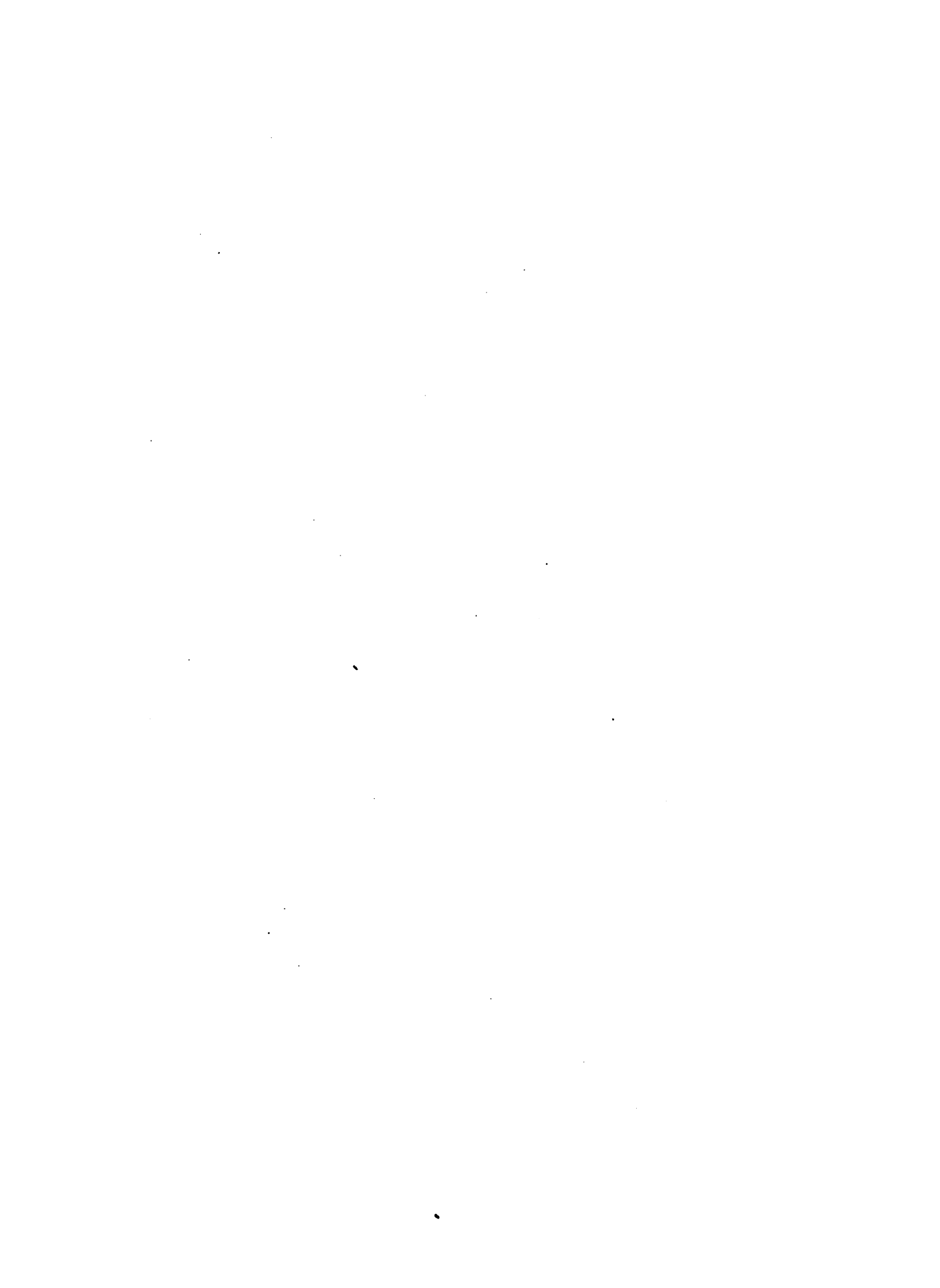
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INVESTIGATIONS

FOSTER'S LITH.

FAMILY OF BALDWIN,

OF ASTON CLINTON, BUCKS.

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INVESTIGATIONS

CONCERNING THE

FAMILY OF BALDWIN,

ES.

*John G. W. Baldwin
31 Milk Street,
Boston, Mass. U. S.*

BY

JOSEPH LEMUEL CHESTER, D.C.L., LL.D.



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THE following "Report of Investigations concerning the Family of Baldwin, of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks," was sent to me by Col. Chester shortly before his death, and it was his desire that I should offer it to the REGISTER for publication. It corrects many very inexcusable blunders in the pedigree given in "Notes on the Baldwin Family," for which Miss Bainbridge is responsible, which appeared in REGISTER, xxvi. 295. Free use has been made of Col. Chester's report by Mr. C. C. Baldwin, of Cleveland, in his "Baldwin Genealogy," published about two years ago, but it has never been printed in a completed form.

The very undeserved credit given to me in the preface to Mr. C. C. Baldwin's volume for these investigations concerning the early history of the family in England, should have been given to Col. Chester.

G. W. BALDWIN.

Boston, Mass.

THE FAMILY OF BALDWIN,

OF ASTON CLINTON, BUCKS.

THAT the name of Baldwin, in various orthographical forms, was prevalent in the county of Buckingham, from a very early period, and especially in the neighborhood of Aylesbury, is evident from its appearance in ancient records. The recurrence of it, however, is at such rare intervals, and under such circumstances, that it has been impossible to connect the various persons mentioned, or to establish the relationship of the earliest known Baldwins of Aston Clinton with those of other parts of the county. Although occasionally one of the name elevated himself to a position sufficiently prominent to leave a trace of his existence in the public records, it may be safely assumed that the great majority of the race were of a social rank below that of the country gentry. No better proof of this can be required than the single fact that among all the Inquisitions *post mortem*, from their institution in the year 1340 down to the year 1600, there are but two which relate to the Baldwins of Bucks. One of these is that of Richard Baldwin, who died 21 Sept. 1485, leaving his brother John, then in his seventeenth year, his heir. He held in socage of the king the manor of Ottersfee in Aylesbury, probably a manor so small that it was long since absorbed by some larger one, as no further trace of it can be discovered. The other Inquisition is that of the well known Sir John Baldwin, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, who died 24 Oct. 1545, leaving no male issue surviving. He was unquestionably the most eminent Buckinghamshire Baldwin down to the end of the sixteenth century.

The earliest Baldwin will preserved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, in which court the great bulk of the wills of the whole country were proved, and whose records commence in 1383, is that of John Baldewyn, which was dated the 2d of June and proved the 21st of July, 1469, by his relict Edith. The will (which is short and in Latin) contains the usual religious bequests of the period, and charges his estate with twenty marks per annum as an annuity for his widow, who of course also had his personalty. He evidently died childless, as he bequeathed all his lands and tenements in the county of Bucks to his brother William. He was, therefore, evidently one of the Buckinghamshire Baldwins, but there is no trace of his ancestry obtainable, and nothing can be discovered of his brother William. This John Baldwin was a member of Gray's Inn, and held the office of Common Serjeant of London, which office still exists. He was buried, as he directed, in the Church of the Grey Friars in London, whose site is now occupied by the well known Christ's Hospital, better known as the

"Blue Coat School." (In the Messrs. Nichols's "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," Vol. V. page 288, the date of his death, probably by an error in transcribing, is wrongly given as 10 April, 1469. It will be seen that his will was not made until the 2d of June in that year.)

In the local Registry of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, the earliest Baldwin will is of the date of 1522. (There is, however, the record of probate of the will of a John Baldwin in 1483, but it does not give even his residence, and unfortunately the will itself is not recorded.) Thomas Bawdewyn, of the farm of Wendover, made his will on the 7th of May, 1522, and it was proved on the 15th of the same month by his relict Joane. He directed to be buried in the church yard. He left £6 to his son John, and £4 to his daughter Agnes, their mother to have the control of it till they were sixteen years old, but, in case she married again, then his father Robert Bawdewyn, and her father John Gynger, were to receive it for his childrens' use. There is nothing else in the will.

Let me state here that in pursuing my investigations I have taken full abstracts of every Baldwin will, and record of administration, existing in the two Registries named, beyond which it would be useless to go, as the wills of Buckinghamshire people were proved in one of these courts. I have also examined every reference to the name at the Public Record Office, and obtained all there is to be had from the Patent Rolls, Fines, Subsidies, Inquisitions, Chancery Proceedings, &c. &c. I have also visited Aston Clinton, and obtained every entry of the name of Baldwin from the Parish Registers. And, finally, I have exhausted my own extensive private genealogical collections, the accumulation of twenty years' incessant and laborious research. Of course, I have acquired a vast amount of material respecting the Baldwins generally that can be of no possible use in the present inquiry. I have carefully separated the chaff from the wheat, and the following pages will be exclusively confined to the descent of the Aston Clinton line. I have only to add that, as I shall give my authority for every statement made, the entire account may be unhesitatingly relied upon.

I may as well say at once that the early portion of the pedigree, printed in the N. E. HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER, July, 1872, vol. xxvi. page 294, is entirely erroneous. My pedigree, as will be seen hereafter, will commence with two brothers, Richard and John Baldwin. Henry Baldwin of Dundridge, with his brother John and sister Lettice Foster, named in the pedigree in the REGISTER, were children of this Richard, and not of Sylvester, son of John. Of the first two generations as given in the pedigree in the REGISTER, I have only to say that I can find no record of a subsidy being paid by John Baldwin on the manor of Otterarsfee in 1542, and no deed of 1546, or of any other date, by which he gave lands to his son Sylvester on his marriage with Sarah Gelly. If any such records ever existed, they do not exist now, at all events in the only places where they alone should be found. The taxes on the manor of Dundridge were not paid in 1579 by Sylvester Baldwin and his son Henry, as this pedigree states, but by Henry and Richard Baldwin, most probably father and son, who, as will be presently seen, had recently become the possessors of it. No Sylvester Baldwin died at Aston Clinton in 1593, but one was buried there in 1592, and will be found in his proper place in the ensuing narrative. Without attempting to account for these extraordinary errors—the more extraordinary because, as will be seen hereafter, they were entirely unnecessary—I leave the forthcoming facts to rectify them.

There is no apparent reason why the John Baldwin named in the Inqui-

sition post mortem of Richard Baldwin in 1485 as his brother and heir, may not have been the father of Richard and John who commence the new pedigree. The recurrence of the same christian names is suggestive, and, as this John was born in 1469, he may reasonably have been father of sons dying in 1553 and 1565. It would, however, be unsafe to assume it merely on the strength of the christian names, for those of Richard and John appear to have been common in every family of the name in Bucks, and I have not been able to find any trace of this John after the date of the Inquisition. On the other hand, I do find in a Subsidy Roll of the reign of King Henry VIII., but the date of which is unfortunately gone, a Robert Baldwin of Aston Clinton, assessed at £13, from £8 of which he was relieved on account of the marriage of his son, and also a Richard Baldwin of the same place, assessed at 40 shillings. If we could but be certain that these two assessments applied to father and son, I think we might be pretty safe in carrying our pedigree a generation farther back. But this Robert Baldwin left no will, and I can discover nothing more of him. I prefer, therefore, to commence the new pedigree with the two brothers, Richard and John, concerning whom the testimony is positive, leaving the possible identification of their progenitors, as it must be left, to the chance of accident, perhaps by some lucky reference in the wills or other records of the families with which they intermarried. Richard was evidently the eldest of the two brothers, for which reason, and also because his line were the possessors of Dundry for several generations, I shall at first pursue their history without interruption, and then return to the line of John. In each case I will distinguish the different generations by Roman numerals.

- I. RICHARD BALDWIN, described as of "Donrigge," in the parish of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, yeoman, made his will 16 Jan. 6 Edw. VI. [1552-3]. In the body of the will the name is indifferently spelt "Bawldwyn" and "Baldwyn," but, as the record is a copy of the will, and has not his signature, it is impossible to say how he may have signed his name. The following is a complete abstract of the will, nothing being omitted, as in all cases, except the useless verbiage:

To be buried in the church-yard of Aston Clinton—to Alis my daughter 20 marks when married—to Agnes my daughter £12 when 19 and to Cicelly and Letise my daughters each £10. when 19—to John my son my farm at Dongrove in the parish of Chesham, when 23, but, if he die before that age, then the same to Henry my son—to Richard my son my tenth in Cholsbury and the lands belonging thereto, when 23—to Ellyn my wife and Henry my son the rents of my said houses & lands towards bringing up my children—to Heughe Baldwin my brother's son, £6. 13^s 4^d—small bequests to godchildren, tenants & servants—to Henry my son 10 silver spoons and a maser—the residue of all personalty to Ellyn my wife & Henry my son equally, & they to be my executors—overseers of my will, my brothers John Baldwin & John Apuke.

This will was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 21 Feb. 1552-3, by the relict Ellen and the son Henry Baldwin, the executors named.

The original will of the widow Ellen is among the records of the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, but the probate act is miss-

ing, so that it is impossible to determine exactly when it was proved, and thus obtain the approximate date of her death. The date is the 24th of some month [the paper just here eaten or torn away] in the 8th year of Queen Elizabeth. The exact date may therefore have been the 24th of November, 1565, or the 24th of any month thereafter down to 24th October, 1566. She signed her name "Elyn Baldwin," and described herself as of "Donrich," in the parish of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, widow. The following is a full abstract of the will:

To be buried in the church yard of Aston Clinton—to the poor there 12^d, & to the poor of Cholsbury 12^d—to each of my god-children 4 pence—to each of my childrens' children 4 pence—to each of my daughters Cecilye and Lettys sundry linen, household stuff, &c. when married, they to be guided in their marriage by my cousin George Baldwin—to Richard and Sylvester, children of my son Henry Baldwin, each 12 pence—residue of personalty to my son John Baldwin, and he to be my executor—overseer, my son Henry Baldwin.

It may be well to say here that the Register of Marriages at Aston Clinton begins 8 July, 1561, that of Baptisms 3 Dec. 1565, and that of Burials 12 Feb. 1560-1. Hence the burial of this Richard Baldwin is not in the Register, as a matter of course, but why that of his widow Ellen is missing, when she directed to be buried there, can only be conjectured. As she named her son John as her executor, she may, after the date of her will, have gone to reside with him, and have been buried at Chesham. Who she was does not appear, unless she was sister of the John Apuke whom her husband named as his brother, i. e. brother in law. If so, her family name is perhaps represented by the modern *Pooke*.

As both Richard Baldwin and his wife Ellen described themselves as of Dundryge, it may be as well just here to explain the descent of that manor, or "reputed manor," as it is sometimes called. In the possession of the Montacutes from an early period,—as early as 1320,—it descended to the celebrated Margaret, Countess of Salisbury, who was beheaded in 1541, when, under her attainder, it fell to the Crown. Shortly after, King Henry VIII. bestowed it upon Sir John Baldwin, the Chief Justice, who held it at his death, 24 Oct. 1545, when, with his other estate, it passed to his heirs, who were, as stated in his Inquisition *post mortem*, Thomas Pakington, son and heir of his daughter Agnes, and John Burlacy, son and heir of his daughter Petronilla. In the subsequent division of the estate Dundryge appears to have fallen into the sole possession of the Pakingtons, passing from Thomas Pakington, above mentioned, to his son and heir John Pakington, who, on the 1st of March, 1577-8, according to Patent Roll, 20 Eliz., Part 5, alienated it, with other messuages, tenements, &c., in Aston Clinton, Chesham and Wendover, co. Bucks, to "Henry and Richard Baldwin," and it was they, of course, who paid the taxes upon it the following year, wrongly stated elsewhere to have been paid by "Sylvester Baldwin & his son Henry."

It will be seen, therefore, that, although Richard Baldwin, in his will, in 1552-3, described himself as of Dundryge, he could only have been the *tenant* of the manor, as the ownership did not pass from

the Pakingtons until 1577-8. It seemed curious and suggestive, that only seven or eight years after the death of Sir John Baldwin, another Baldwin should be found apparently in the possession of this manor, and the fact seemed to indicate some very near connection; but none can be discovered, while the discovery of the fact contained in the Patent Roll perfectly explains the apparent mystery.

There may be a question whether the Henry and Richard Baldwin, to whom John Pakington so conveyed the manor, were the two brothers, or the father and son. If the former, Richard certainly at some subsequent date parted with his interest—of which, however, no record can be found—because it is perfectly certain that Dundridge continued in the line of Henry until the heir of his descendant in the sixth generation, a hundred and seventy years later, finally sold it to a stranger, as will appear hereafter. I think it more likely that the conveyance was made to Henry and his son Richard. This is, however, of little importance.

We find, then, Richard Baldwin, with whom we commence our pedigree, a substantial yeoman of the first half of the sixteenth century, of sufficient means and importance to rent the manor and occupy the manor-house, and also able to possess at least one other farm, and lease the tithes in another parish. His money bequests to his children, when multiplied by ten in order to obtain their relative value, were by no means inconsiderable, and the bequest of ten silver spoons elevates him at once to a position superior to those by whom he was surrounded. If nothing is ever learned of his antecedents, he is an ancestor of whom his descendants need not be ashamed.

The children of Richard and Ellen Baldwin, as we have now learned from their wills, were as follows :

1. HENRY, of whom hereafter.
2. JOHN. At the date of his father's will, in 1552-3, he was not yet 23 years of age, and at that age was to have the farm of Dongrove, in Chesham. He was named as his mother's executor in her will, dated in 1565 or 6, and as the overseer of his brother Henry's will, dated 2 Jan. 1599-1600, but these are the only traces of him I have been able to find. He certainly left no will, unless he went into some other part of the country, and it was proved in some other diocese.
3. RICHARD. I find nothing positive about him beyond the facts in his father's will, viz., that he was not 23 in 1552-3, and was to have the tithes and lands in *Cholsbury*. He may have been the Richard to whom, in conjunction with Henry, the manor of Dundridge was conveyed by John Pakington in 1577-8, but, as I have said before, I do not think so. He is not named in any of the wills after that of his father. I find, however, the will of a Richard Baldwin, of *Cholsbury*, "weaver," dated 23 May, 1630, which must not be overlooked. The following is a full abstract of it :
To Isabell my wife one third of my goods & chattels—to Nathaniel my son £10—to Joseph my son half an acre of land called Hunt's Wick, when 21—to my daughter Mary Pratt 6s. 8d. & to her daughter Mary 2 sheep, & her other 2 children each a sheep—to my daughter Hannah £13. 6. 8, & my 2 other daughters Christian & Sarah each £10., when 21 or married—all residue to Timothy my eldest son, and he to be my executor.
The son Timothy proved the will, in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 16 May, 1633.
Although this Richard evidently could not have been the one who had the *Cholsbury* lands in 1552-3, unless he had these children in his extreme old age, yet it seems not unlikely that he was his son, and, as I can

find no traces of the three sons *Timothy, Nathaniel* and *Joseph* named in the will, after the probate in 1633, I think there can be little if any doubt that they were the three of those names who emigrated to New England appearing at Milford in 1639. The Registers of Cholsbury begin in 1552 and perhaps might clear up this matter.

4. ALICE. She was living unmarried in 1552-3, but, as she was not named in her mother's will in 1565 or 6, she probably died and was buried at Aston Clinton, before 1560-1, the date when the registers begin.
5. AGNES, who was unmarried and not 19 at the date of her father's will. She was married at Aston Clinton, 18 Nov. 1566, to William Grange, but lived less than four months, and was buried there 10 March, 1566-7. She remarried, and was finally buried at Aston Clinton, 14 Nov. 1582. In her nuncupative will, dated 26 Sept. 1582, he named his wife Isabell and sons Henry and Thomas, and made Henry Baldwin, of Aston Clinton, first wife's brother, his executor.
6. CICELY. She was named as unmarried in her father's will in 1552-3, and in her mother's in 1565 or 6, but not in that of her brother Henry in 1599-1600.
7. LETTICE. She was still unmarried in 1565-6, but is named in the will of her brother Henry, 1599-1600, as wife of (blank) Foster. In the will of her nephew Robert Baldwin, son of her brother Henry, dated 22 March, 1602-3, she is again mentioned, as living at Tring, co. Herts, after which I do not hear of her.

We now return to the eldest son of Richard and Ellen Baldwin viz.:

- II. HENRY BALDWIN, who was his father's executor in 1552-3, and who in 1577-8, became the first owner of Dundridge. His will, "Henry Baldwin, of Dunridge, in the parish of Aston Clinton, Bucks, Yeoman," was dated on the 2d of January, 1599-1600. The following is a full abstract:

To the poor of Aston Clinton 20 shillings, of Cholsbury 20 shillings, of Wendover 5 shillings, & of Great Missenden 3 shillings 4 pence—to Edmund Stouhill of St. Leonard's 2 shillings—to Thomas Gerye of St. Leonard's 12 pence—to widow Tomkins of St. Leonard's 2 shillings—to Thomas Chapman of St. Leonard's 12 pence—to widow Pratt of St. Leonard's 12 pence—to my son John my 4 crofts in Wendover, called "Stybbings," & £10.—to Robert my son my messes, lands & tenents, &c. in Flandren & Hempstead elsewhere in co. Herts, also £40—to Agnes my daughter £10 within 2 years after my death, or at her marriage—to James Borlase £40—to Richard my son sundry furniture, household stuff, &c. (enumerated) after the death of Alice my wife—to Sylvester my son £10. besides what he owes me, and to his sons John & Henry each six shillings and 8 pence—to Henry son of James Bonas 6 shillings—to Bartholomew Gravenye a ewe & lamb—"to Robert Baldwin my late servant" 12 pence—to each godchild 6 pence—to my sister Lettice Foster 20 shillings—to Thomas King of Swanborne 10 shillings—to Richard Salter my son in law 10 sheep—all residue to Alice my wife—my son Richard to be my executor, and my brother John Baldwin and George Adams of Little Horwood, overseers.

The will was proved at London, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 2 July, 1602, by Richard Baldwin, son and executor. Henry Baldwin was buried at Aston Clinton, 1 June, 1602.

The original will of his widow Alice is on file among the records of the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, in which it was proved and is dated 4 June, 1622. She signed her name "Alice Baldwin."

win," and is described as of Dunridge (&c.), widow. The following is a full abstract :

To be buried in the parish church of Aston Clinton, near my late husband Henry Baldwin—to my sons Richard, Sylvester, & John Baldwin, each £20.—to my daughter Mary Salter, £10., my best gold ring, best gown, &c.—to the children of my said son Sylvester Baldwin, viz. John, Henry, Sylvester, Richard, William, Alice, & Jane, each 40 shillings—to the children of my son John Baldwin, viz. Richard, JOHN, Mary, Agnes, & Martha, each 40s—to the children of my daughter Mary Salter, viz. Richard, Thomas, John, David, Susanna, Mary, & Sarah, each 40 shillings—to the children of my daughter Jane Bonus, viz. Henry, James, John, Christian, Faith, Mary, & Jane, each a sum varying from £4. to £10.—to Henry Stonehill my son in law, & his children Henry, Jane & Agnes, each 40 shillings—to Anne, daughter of my son Robert Baldwin, 40 shillings—to my brother Thomas King 10 shillings & to his children 20 shillings among them—to William son of Thomas King 10 shillings—to my sister Marie Mountegue 10 shillings—all residue equally to my sons Richard, Sylvester, & John Baldwin & my daughter Mary Salter—(she mentions incidentally that she and her son Richard occupy the manor of Dunridge)—my said sons Richard & John to be my executors—overseers, my friends Richard Crippes, of St. Leonard's, Clerk, & Richard Salter, senior, of Hemel-Hempstead—if my s^d sons Richard & John decline to act, then my s^d son Sylvester & my son in law Richard Salter, to be executors.

The will was proved 14 Dec. 1626, by the son Richard only. She was buried at Aston Clinton, 23 Nov. 1626. Her will is a model one, as she evidently named every living son and daughter and grandchild that she had. It is to be regretted that she was not more explicit about her own family, for it is impossible to determine whether Thomas King and Mary Montagu were her own brother and sister, or only brother and sister in law. It should be noticed that, while the first Richard Baldwin, the tenant of Dundridge, and his wife Ellen, both directed to be buried in the church-yard, she directs to be buried *in the church*, where she says her husband was also buried, a significant distinction between the tenant of the manor and the lord of it. It should also be noticed that in describing her husband she called him plain "Henry Baldwin," without the affix of "Esquire" or "Gentleman," which would certainly have been given him by any lawyer or scrivener of the period if it could have been properly applied.

The children of Henry and Alice Baldwin, according to their wills, were as follows :

RICHARD, who was named in his grandmother's will in 1565-6, was his father's executor in 1602, his brother Robert's in 1606, and his mother's in 1626. As his will was printed *in extenso* in the HIST. AND GEN. REGISTER for July, 1872, volume 26, pp. 295-7, I shall give only a brief, though full genealogical abstract of it here, for the purposes of this narrative. (There are a few errors, evidently in transcribing, in the copy in the REGISTER, which I will here point out, in order that they may be corrected. On page 295, line 10 from bottom, read "with the appurtenances." On same page, line 8 from bottom, "xxⁱⁱ" should be "xx^s," i. e. 20 shillings instead of 20 pounds. On page 296, line 10 from bottom, read "vi^s" instead of "viⁱⁱ." On same page, line 8 from bottom,

for *Annie*, read *Anne*. On page 297, line 6 from top, instead of "Chaffe" read "Chasse" (i. e. *Chase*). On same page, line 31 from top, for "xx" read "xxi." With these exceptions, the transcript in the REGISTER is strictly accurate.)

His will, as "Richard Baldwin, of Dun-Dridge, in the Parishes of Aston Clinton, in the Countie of Bucks, Yeoman," is dated on the 18th February, 1632-3. The following is a full abstract of it :

To Mr. Hall, now the minister of St. Leonard's, £5.—to Henry Baldwin, son of my brother Sylvester, and my next heir, a close called Brays Bush in Great Chesham & Wendover, paying to the poor of St. Leonards 20 shillings yearly for 100 years; also £20. on condition that he allows those men who have bought wood & timber of me, to cut down and carry the same away peaceably; also "one coffer with evidences concerninge this mannor of Dundridge & also the evidences concerninge the Chappell lande"; also a malt mill, a Corslet & its furniture, the furniture for one horse for service of the musters, & the tables, frames, forms, cupboards, wainscot, benches & armor in the hall, & the best bedstead in the new chamber—to Christian my wife half my bedsteads not bequeathed, half my bed clothes & linen, half my pewter & brass, and the other moveable goods in the dwelling house to be divided equally between her & my executor; also to my wife Christian 2 of my best beasts, 20 sheep, 3 hoggs, all my poultry, one quarter of wheat & one of malt, & all my wearing apparel, also £20. per annum for her life, and she to have sufficient house room & firewood—to my brother John Baldwin & his son John each £20, the rest of my money* in their hands to be paid to my executor—to my sister Mary Salter & her children John, David, Mary & Sarah Salter, each £10—to the children of my sister Jane Bonus, viz, to Henry Bonus £20., James Bonus £10, Christian Bonus £30, Mary Bonus £100 & Jane Bonus £50, to the two latter in full payment of their grandmother's gifts & of their mother's goods—to Anne Bryant, daughter of my brother Robert Baldwin, and to her son Richard Bryant, a freehold tenement &c. in Wendover, also £48. 6. 8—to Henry Stonhill, son of my sister Anne Stonhill, £30. when 21, & 20 acres of free land in Drayton Beauchamp—to Anne Stonhill, daughter of my sister Anne Stonhill, £10.—to Richard Baldwin, son of my brother Sylvester Baldwin, £10—to William Baldwin, son of my brother Sylvester, £10—to Richard Baldwin, son of Silvester Baldwin of Aston Clinton, £10—to each of my brothers & sisters children living at my death, 40 shillings—to Joane Chasse, my wife's sister, 40 shillings—to William Darley a year's rent of the messuage wherein he now dwelleth—to Joyce Bernard, widow 20 shillings—to Silvester Tomkins, John Tompkins, & George Baldwin, all of St. Leonards, each 20s.—to Richard Gravener, widow Wilkins, widow Gourney, & Edward Springall, all of Buckland, each 20 shillings—to Richard Arnoll of Chesham, his sister Mary Garratt, Jonas Nuton of Cholsbury, widow Childe of Harridge, Robert Wilkins of Buckland, & Shem Ginger of St. Leonard's, each 20 shillings—to the poor of Aston Clinton 20 shillings. of St. Leonard's 20 shillings, & of Cholsbury 20 shillings—to each servant in my service at my death 10 shillings—to widow Cocke of St. Leonard's 20 shillings—residue of all my goods &c. to Sylvester Baldwin of Aston Clinton, son of my brother Sylvester Baldwin, & he to be my executor. (Witnesses, William Grange & Henry Stonhill.)

The will was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 29 Nov. 1636, by Sylvester Baldwin, nephew of the testator, and the executor named.

The will abundantly attests the substantial condition of Richard Baldwin, and is an excellent specimen of such documents. The amounts of the legacies show him to have been possessed of considerable means, for those amounts must be multiplied by ten, and the bequests sufficiently indicate the character of the man. After handsomely remembering all his immediate relations, he did not forget his tenants, the poor widows and other poor in his neighborhood, and finally his servants. That he was the owner of Dundridge is amply proved by his bequeathing to his heir the "coffer containing the evidences," i. e. his title-deeds. It was

* This would indicate that John the younger was of full age in 1632, the date of the will.

his father's before him, or jointly with him, and they purchased it from the Pakingtons, who had it from Sir John Baldwin, as we have seen. It is clear, therefore, that the statement in Lipscombe's *History of Bucks*, ii. 96, that it ever "belonged to *Syloester* Baldwin," is an error. Lipscombe probably confounded Henry, son of Sylvester, with Sylvester himself.

Richard Baldwin died childless, and was buried at Aston Clinton, 14 Oct. 1636.

His widow made her will on the 16th of February, 1640-1, describing herself as Christian Baldwin, of Dundridge, &c., widow. The following is a full abstract :

Aged and weak—to my kinsman John Grove, of Chesham Boys, & his father Nehemiah Grove, my kinsman, each 20s.—to Deborah Weston, of Chesham, widow, 2 pair of sheets—to my sister Joane Chace £10.—to my kinsman Richard Arnold, a silver beaker, the same to go to his son at his death—to Richard Neale who dwelt with my cousin Parrett, 10 shillings—to my kinsman Abraham Parrett 10 shillings—residue of my goods &c. to my sister Joane Chace, her children John Grover, Mary Harris, Thomas Chace, & Benaiah Chace, my kinsman Richard Arnold, & my kinswoman Mary Parrett, equally—my kinsmen Richard Arnold & Thomas Chace to be joint executors, & William Grange overseer.

The will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, 27 July, 1641, but her burial is not in the Aston Clinton register, and she was probably buried with her own family, to which the will gives no clew, except that she had a sister Joane, evidently then a widow, but who had had two husbands, named Grover and Chase. She was married to Richard Baldwin at Cholesbury in 1592, as Christian Towckfeild, i. e. Tuckfield.

2. SYLVESTER BALDWIN, of whom hereafter.

3. JOHN BALDWIN, evidently from the wills third son of Henry and Alice Baldwin. His father left him in his will, in 1599-1600, 4 crofts, called "Stybbings," in Wendover, and he and his children were remembered in the will of his mother in 1622. His brother Richard, in 1632-3, bequeathed him £20 (i. e. multiplied by ten, equivalent to a thousand dollars now), and he was living at the date of his son Richard's will in 1634. He left no will, but, on the 14th of October, 1637, his widow Hannah was granted Letters, from the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, to administer his estate, when he was described as late of Chesham, co. Bucks. The Administration Bond was signed by her and by *John Baldwin, of Chesham, Mercer*. Of the relict Hannah I find no further trace. Their children, as enumerated in the will of their grandmother Alice Baldwin, in 1622, were as follows :

1. *Richard*, whose will, as Citizen and Girdler, of London, dated 9 June, was proved 23 July, 1634, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by two London friends, Henry Shaw and Henry Poole. He appears to have been a young man, certainly unmarried, just commencing business with a partner named George Thwaites, and he gives the amount of his investment as £270, of which he bequeathed £120 to his "dear father & mother," and £30 to his brother *John Baldwin*, also sums from £15 to £25 to his three brothers-in-law, Thomas Dudsbury, Thomas Ward and Thomas Butcher. To his uncle Richard Baldwin he left a ring of the value of 20 shillings, and 40 shillings to the poor of Chesham, where he says he was born. The rest of his bequests were to friends and servants in London.

2. *John Baldwin*, named in the wills of his grandmother in 1622, his uncle Richard in 1632-3, and in his brother Richard's, as above. I see no good reason why he may not have been the emigrant afterwards known as John Baldwin of Norwich, about whose early history so little is known, and nothing certainly. The traditions that have come down about him are so vague as to be practically valueless. He would have been own cousin of Sylvester the emigrant, though doubtless much his junior, as he was a younger son of a still younger son. That he must have been very young in 1622 is evident from the fact that his elder

brother had only just completed his apprenticeship and engaged in business twelve years later. Other cousins, the Bryants and Stonehills, of the same generation, appear to have also gone to New England about the same time. It seems probable that he was the "John Baldwin, Mercer," who, with his mother, signed the bond when she administered to his father's estate in 1637. If so, he must have only just commenced business, and there is no reason why he may not have given this up and gone with his relations to New England. In favor of this theory is the strong fact that no further trace of him can be found at Chesham nor elsewhere in this country. If not married until 1653, as is said, he would then still have been comparatively a young man, probably not far from thirty-five. Admitting that John of Norwich did not go to Guilford in 1639 a mere child—and on this point there is really no evidence whatever—there is no good reason why this John may not have been that emigrant, while in favor of it is his near relationship to the other emigrants of his name, and the fact of his disappearance here. It seems improbable that, if he had continued as a mercer at Chesham, he would not have married, had children baptized and buried, and have been buried there himself. But there is absolutely no trace of him after 1637. Of course this is not positive proof of his identity with John Baldwin of Norwich, but I present it as strongly suggestive.

3. *Mary.* } All named in the will of their grandmother Alice in 1622.
 4. *Agnes.* } They evidently became, but in what order does not appear,
 5. *Martha.* } the wives of Thomas Dudsbury, Thomas Ward, and Thomas Butcher, named by their brother Richard in his will as his brothers-in-law.
4. **ROBERT BALDWIN**, evidently from the wills fourth and youngest son of Henry and Alice Baldwin, to whom were bequeathed lands, &c., in Hertfordshire. His will, as of Northchurch, Herts, yeoman, dated 22 Mch. 1605-6, was proved 1 April following, by his brother Richard Baldwin, whom he made his executor. He directed to be buried in the churchyard of Northchurch. He bequeathed 10 shillings to his aunt Lettice Foster, then of Tring, and named his brother Salter overseer of his will, which relationships perfectly identify him. He also left small bequests to the poor of St. Leonard's and Cholsbury. The residue of his estate which appears to have been small, he left equally to his wife Joane and his daughter Anne. He evidently died very young, and this daughter Anne was his only child, and then an infant. She was living in 1632-3 as Anne Bryant, with a son Richard.
 5. **JANE**, evidently from the wills eldest daughter of Henry and Alice Baldwin. She was in 1599-1600 the wife of James Bonus, but both were dead at the date of her mother's will in 1622, leaving seven children, of whom I have found nothing later.
 6. **MARY**, evidently second daughter of Henry and Alice Baldwin. She was married at Aston Clinton, 30 Jan. 1598-9, to Richard Salter. Both were living in 1622, with seven children. She was still living in 1632-3, with four children, two sons, John and David, and two daughters, Mary and Sarah. After this date I have found nothing concerning them, unless it be that the son David was a David Salter, of Agmondesham, co. Bucks, tanner, whose nuncupative will, made 11 April, 1669, was proved 6 October following, by his relict Sarah, sole legatee.
 7. **AGNES**, evidently third daughter and youngest child of Henry and Alice Baldwin. (In her brother Richard's will she is called *Anne*, but in her mother's, *Agnes*, and so in the parish register.) She was baptized at Aston Clinton in July (the day blank), 1579. She married Henry Stonehill and was dead in 1622, her husband surviving her, and three children, Henry, Jane and Agnes. It was probably the son Henry who was in New England from 1639 to 1646, then returning to England. He would, as will be seen, have been of the same generation as Sylvester Baldwin the emigrant and John of Norwich, if the above suggestion prove correct.

WE now return to the second son of Henry and Alice Baldwin, viz.:

III. SYLVESTER BALDWIN, through whom, his elder brother Richard having died childless, the line of the family continued. He was living at the date of his grandfather's will, in 1565-6, and at that of his mother's, 4 June, 1622, but was evidently dead at that of his brother Richard's, 18 Feb. 1632-3. There seems hardly room for doubt that he was the Sylvester Baldwin who was married at Cholesbury, near Aston Clinton, 28 Sept. 1590, to Jane *Wells* (the name is neither *Willis* nor *Wilde*, as stated in the printed account of the family, which also wrongly gives the date as 30 "September"). There is but one other entry concerning him in the Cholesbury register, viz., the burial of his son *George* (not *Harry*), 21 Nov. 1596 (not 1594), who is distinctly named as son of Sylvester Baldwin of Dundridge, which seems sufficiently to identify him. But where his children were baptized, or when or where he and his wife died, I have been entirely unable to discover. In the pedigree entered by his grandson, in the Visitation of Buckinghamshire of 1669, he is called "of Milton in Bedfordshire." There are two parishes of this name in that county, and it became necessary therefore to examine the registers of both. In that of Milton Bryant the name of Baldwin does not occur at all. From the register of Milton Ernest, near the town of Bedford, I obtained the marriage and burial of one of his daughters, and the burial I presume of his eldest son, but his name nowhere occurs in the register. It seems likely that his eldest son had taken up his residence at Milton, and that his father may have lived with him during the latter part of his life, leaving the place after his son's death. It is also possible, if he died shortly before his brother Richard made his will, 18 Feb. 1632-3, that he was buried at Milton, for there is a hiatus in the burial register extending from 6 Nov. 1632, to 1 May, 1634. It seems clear that he was dead at the date of his brother's will, but he was certainly not buried at Milton before 6 Nov. 1632. At all events, neither he nor his wife left a will, nor were their estates administered, either in the London Court, that of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, that of the Archdeaconry of Bedford, or that of the Archdeaconry of Surrey, the only ones possible, unless he lived in some other part of England altogether. It is also possible that both he and his wife may have been buried at Cholesbury, but there is a still greater hiatus in the registers of that parish, extending from 1611 to 1669. It is very unsatisfactory to leave them undisposed of, but I have exhausted every reasonable source of information without success. Their children, however, are perfectly identified by the wills and other records, and were as follows:

1. GEORGE, who died young, and was buried at Cholesbury, 21 Nov. 1596.
2. JOHN, who was living in 1599-1600, but was evidently dead at the date of his uncle Richard's will, 18 Feb. 1632-3, when his next brother Henry was named as his "next heir." There can be little doubt that he was the John Baldwin who was buried at Milton Ernest, in Bedfordshire, 10 Feb. 1631-2, just a year before his uncle Richard made his will. That he had resided there for some years is evident from the fact that he signed the parish register as one of the Churchwardens for the years 1627, 1629 and 1630. No baptisms of children, or burial of a wife, appear in the Milton registers, and it is therefore probable that he died unmarried. He left a will, for the record of it appears in the Calendar of the Arch-

deaconry Court of Bedfordshire, now at Northampton, but the will itself has disappeared from its proper bundle, and although a careful search has been made for it, it cannot now be found. The presumption is that it was returned to the executor after its probate.

3. HENRY, of whom hereafter.
4. SYLVESTER, who was the undoubted emigrant to New England, and with whose history I have of course nothing to do. The latest date at which I find him in England is 29 Nov. 1636, when he proved his uncle Richard's will, and he was then described as of Aston Clinton. That appears to have been his only residence, as his children were baptized, and those who died buried there. I append a list of them as they occur in the Aston Clinton register. It will be seen that my dates, in the cases of the son Samuel and daughter Elizabeth, vary from those already printed, and also that I discovered in the register the baptism of the son John (afterwards of Stonington) which had before been overlooked.
 1. Sarah, baptized 22 April, 1621.
 2. Richard, baptized 25 Aug. 1623.
 3. Mary, baptized 28 Feb. 1623-4; buried 3 Nov. 1625.
 4. Mary, baptized 19 Feb. 1625-6.
 5. Martha, baptized 20 April, 1628.
 6. Samuel, baptized 1 July, 1633; buried 4 January, 1632-3.
 7. Elizabeth, baptized 28th and buried 31st January, 1633-4.
 8. John, baptized 28th October, 1635.
5. RICHARD, who was living in 1622 and 1632-3, but was apparently dead at the date of his brother Henry's will, in 1661. By his wife Phillippa, who was buried at Aston Clinton, 30 July, 1641, he had the following children, who thus occur in the register of that parish:
 1. Rebecca, baptized 23 June, 1611.
 2. Alice, baptized 22 Aug. 1613.
 3. John, baptized 19 Feb. 1614-15.
 4. Jane, baptized 12 April, 1618.
 5. Henry, baptized 8 Feb. 1623-4.
 6. Sarah, baptized 23 March, 1627-8.

Some of these dates, it will be seen, differ from those already printed. Of these children I have no later traces, except that the daughter Sarah was named in her uncle Henry's will in 1661.
6. WILLIAM, who was living in 1632, 1632-3, 1661, and at the date of the will of his nephew Thomas, 16 July, 1676. His children were:
 1. William, living 1661 and 1676.
 2. Margaret, living 1661.
 3. Another daughter, named in the will of her uncle Henry, 11 Sept. 1661, as then wife of . . . Markwick.
7. JANE, named in the will of her grandmother Alice, 4 June, 1622, but of whom I learn nothing further.
8. ALICE, named in her grandmother's will, in 1622. From the will of their brother Henry in 1661, it is evident that one of these two daughters had married John Edwards, and in the register of Milton Ernest above mentioned, I found the marriage, 4 May, 1629, of John Edwards and Alice Baldwin, and the very next entry in the register is that of her burial, 6 July, in the same year, only two months after her marriage. The children of John Edwards named in her brother Henry's will were by a second wife, the eldest of whom was baptized at Milton in 1639, ten years later.

It now only remains to follow out the line of the third but eldest surviving son of Sylvester and Jane Baldwin, who succeeded to the manor of Dundridge, viz.:

- IV. HENRY BALDWIN. His uncle Richard recognized him as his "next heir," and bequeathed to him the title deeds of Dundridge, &c. He appears to have become a barrister at law, and was of Clifford's Inn, London. He married Mary, only daughter and heir of Edward Hurst, of Kingston upon Thames, co. Surrey, where she was baptized 28 July, 1605. She died before her husband. He subse-

quently resided at Guildford, co. Surrey, and was buried in St. Mary's church in that town. He made his will on the 11th of September, 1661, describing himself as of Guildford, Gentleman, which, although possessing no coat of arms, he had the right to do as a barrister. The following is a full abstract of his will:

To the poor of Guildford £3—to Mr. Holland, minister there, for my funeral sermon, £3.—to the ministers of St Leonard's and Aston Clinton co. Bucks, each 20 shillings—to the poor of St. Leonard's 40 shillings—I release to my brother William the debt to me owing, if any there be, and I give to my nephew William Baldwyn & his sister Margaret each £20, & to my niece Markwick £10.—I release to Henry Edwards & Alice his sister the arrearages of my brother John Edwards' account appearing to be due to me, they allowing the £15. I am to pay for binding said Henry apprentice—to my niece Sarah, daughter of my brother Richard Baldwyn, £20, and to her & her heirs the tenement & close at East End in Flitwick, co. Bedford, devised to me by my said brother Richard—to my daughter Jane all my childbed linen, & all my late wife's rings, cabinets, &c. also £500. at her marriage—to Edward my son sundry household stuff, the goods in my chamber at Clifford's Inn, sundry plate, &c.—to my grandchild Elizabeth Baldwin £100. when 21—"I give to y^e use of my brother Silvester [blank] or the yssue of them [blank] shalbe [blank] equally to bee divided"—to the children of my kinsman John Forbes equally £60.—I appoint as my executors Thomas my son, and Jane my daughter—my overseers to have the care of my estate till my said son Thomas be 24 & my daughter Jane 21 years of age.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 March, 1661-2, by both executors.

I have given the extract from the will relating to his brother Silvester *verbatim*. It is evident, I think, that he originally designed leaving legacies to the children of Silvester, or, if they were dead, to their children, but eventually changed his mind, perhaps in consideration of the inconvenience of obtaining them. At all events, the blanks in the will were never filled up. It may also be noticed that he signed his name *Baldwyn*.

His issue were as follows:

1. EDWARD, of whom hereafter.
 2. THOMAS, who was his father's executor. He made his will (signing his name *Baldwin*) 16 July, 1676, describing himself as of Guildford, co. Surrey, *Gentleman*, which he was by right, as will be seen hereafter. He left rings and other legacies to several friends, but the only bequests to his relations were as follows: To my uncle William Baldwin and his son Mr. William Baldwin, each £100—all residue to my dear brother Edward Baldwin, Esq. and he to be my executor.
He also directed to be buried in St. Mary's parish in Guildford, near his father. The will was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 21 Feb. 1676-7, by the executor named, his elder brother, the eldest son of Henry and Mary Baldwin, viz.:
- V. EDWARD BALDWIN, who was a barrister and subsequently a bench-er of the Inner Temple, and eventually a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum in the County of Bucks. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Turfrey of London, who died before him and was buried at Beaconsfield. Her mother Susanna remarried his

dated 7 Nov. 1690, between me of the 1st part, Thomas Colston Esq. & merchant of London & Elizabeth Monteth, widow, of the 2d part, and my said son Richard Baldwin of the 3d part, I reserved certain powers, &c. I now appoint W^m Westbrooke of Ferring, co. Sussex, Esq., William Hill the younger, now of Beconsfield, co. Bucks, Gent., Thomas Eayre of Dunridge, or Bucks, Yeoman, & Elizabeth Mytton my eldest daughter, wife of Richard Mytton, of Aldermanbury, London, Gent., executors in trust of this my will—I direct that the sums named in said Indentures as portions for my three sons & 2 daughters, viz. Edward, Stephen, & Thomas, Maria & Sarah, be paid to said sons, at their respective ages of 21, and to said daughters at 21 or marriage—my said son Stephen to be paid £300. bequeathed to him by the Wills of Sir Stephen White, Kt. & Stephen White of London, Merchant, & my said daughter Sarah to be paid £20. bequeathed her by her godmother Mrs. White, of Hackney—I direct that all my said children who were living at the death of my mother in law Susanna Baldwin, widow, be paid by my son Richard £10. each for a piece of plate—to my daughter Baldwin, my eldest son's wife, my mohair bed &c—to my daughter Maria my diamond ring which my wife gave me—to my beloved grandchild Elizabeth Mytton a ring of 30 shillings value—my daughter Mytton, a good, dutiful child, desires me to leave her nothing, so I give to her & her husband mourning only—I appoint my son Richard joint executor with those above named.

The will was proved, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1 March, 1691-2, by the son Richard, power being reserved to the other executors.

The children of Edward Baldwin, by his wife Elizabeth Turfrey, were as follows :

1. HENRY, son and heir in 1669, then aged 6 years. He matriculated at Oxford from Merton College, 30 May, 1679, aged 16, but took no degree. He died in his father's lifetime, and probably unmarried, certainly leaving no issue.
2. RICHARD, of whom hereafter.
3. EDWARD, second surviving son in 1691, not 21.
4. STEPHEN, third surviving son in 1691.
5. THOMAS, fourth surviving son in 1691.
6. ELIZABETH, eldest daughter, and named in her grandfather's will in 1661. She became the second wife of Richard Mytton, of London, Gent., to whom she was married at St. Bride's, Fleet Street, London, 7 Feb. 1688-9. They had a child baptized at St. Mary Aldermanbury, London, in 1692, and her husband was buried there 22 Feb. 1699-1700.
7. MARIA, second daughter in 1691, unmarried and not 21.
8. SARAH, third daughter in 1691, unmarried and not 21.

Of the three youngest sons and two youngest daughters, I have discovered nothing later.

The second but eldest surviving son, viz. :

- VI. RICHARD BALDWIN, was born at Beaconsfield and matriculated at Oxford, from St. John's College, 20 May, 1686, aged 17. He was afterwards of the Inner Temple, London. He married at St. Dionis Backchurch, London, 2 Dec. 1690, Anne, daughter of James Monteth, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, and of Saffron Walden, co. Essex, Gent., descended from the ancient Scottish family of

that name. She was baptized at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 12 June, 1662. She survived her husband, but died before 20 Aug. 1734, leaving no will that can be found, and very probably having re-married.

Richard Baldwin made his will 8 Dec. 1696, calling himself of Beaconsfield, Esquire. The following is a full abstract:

To be buried in the Chapel appropriate to my own family, in the parish church of Beaconsfield, near my late dear deceased father and mother—to the poor of Beaconsfield, the place of my nativity, 50 shillings—to my wife my Chamber in the third staircase of Sir Robert Sayer's Buildings in the Inner Temple, the furniture & goods there, & all my goods, plate, &c. in my house at Wiltons, and I appoint her my sole executrix, she to bring up my children, and see paid to them their legacies in the will of their good Aunt Mrs. Elizabeth Monteth, viz. to my daughter Ann, my son Richard, & my daughter Elizabeth, each £500.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 21 March, 1797-8, by the relict Anne.

The children of Richard Baldwin, by his wife Anne Monteth, were as follows:

1. ANN, evidently eldest child, as named in her father's will, and in that of Mrs. Elizabeth Monteth (whom he mentioned), which was dated 22 Feb. 1694-5. She died unmarried, and letters of administration to her estate were granted, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 20 Aug. 1734, to her brother and next of kin, Robert Monteth Baldwin, Esquire.
2. RICHARD, who was living 22 Feb. 1694-5, and also at the date of his father's will, but who probably died young, at all events without issue, as his younger brother possessed the family estates.
3. ELIZABETH, living at the date of her father's will, 8 Dec. 1696, but of whom I find nothing further.
4. The youngest child was

VII. ROBERT MONTETH BALDWIN, who was evidently born after the date of his father's will. Mrs. Elizabeth Monteth above named was the widow of his mother's paternal uncle, and in her will, dated 22 Feb. 1694-5, left legacies of £500. each to the three children of Richard Baldwin and Anne Monteth, with the provision that, if any of them died in their minority or before marriage, their portions should go to any son of said James and Anne Baldwin who should be baptized by the name of her dear deceased husband *Robert Monteth*. He appears to have outlived his brother and sisters, and to have died unmarried. His will, which is very short, was made 3 Sept. 1746, when he described himself as of the Middle Temple, London, Esquire. He simply bequeathed all his estate, both real and personal, to his "cousin" John Canham, Esquire, and appointed him sole executor. He proved the will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 6 April, 1747. Who and what this John Canham was I have not ascertained. He may have been an actual cousin, son of one of his aunts Maria or Sarah, or the word "cousin" may have been used in the light of *nephew*, and he have been the son of his sister Elizabeth; or, again, he may have been a relation on his mother's side. At all events, the estates of the direct line of Dunridge Baldwins appear to have descended to this Robert Monteth Baldwin, and he bequeathed them to his cousin John Canham, dying the last of his race. The very next year, 1748, according to

Lipscombe (who wrongly calls him *John Monteth Baldwin*), this heir sold Dunderidge and the other family lands, and the name of Baldwin ceased to be connected with them, after an ownership of 170 years, and a previous tenantry of Dunderidge making up the period of two centuries. It was left for the younger branches of the Dunderidge line to perpetuate their race in America, while the elder branch which remained in England faded out entirely in about a hundred years after the emigration.

We now return to the brother of the first Richard Baldwin, the tenant of Dunderidge, viz.:

- I. JOHN BALDWIN, who was named as the overseer of his brother Richard's will in 1552-3. He made his will 12 March, 1564-5, describing himself as of the Hayle, in the parish of Wendover, co. Bucks, Yeoman. The following is an abstract:

To each of my children's children 4 pence—to Nicholas my son my houses & lands in Great Missenden and the Lee, and a tenement in Wendover—to Silvester my son a grove called Lord's grove in Wendover, and lands in Aston Clinton called Pleadells, and the same after his death to go to his son John and his heirs forever—to Richard my son £20—to Robert my son £10—to Thomas my son a horse worth 33-4—to George my son all residue of my estate, and he to be my executor—overseer, my son Silvester.

The will was proved 2 March, 1565-6, in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, by the son George. His wife evidently died before him, and I have not obtained even her name. His children were as follows:

1. GEORGE, clearly eldest son from his father's will, and also so called in certain Chancery proceedings in 1590. He was called "cousin" (i. e. nephew, the two words being used indifferently) in the will of Ellen Baldwin of Dunderidge, in 1565-6, and her two daughters were to be guided by him in their marriages. His will, as of the Hayle, in Wendover, co. Bucks, dated 10 Feb., was proved 20 March, 1576-7, by his widow Evelyn, probably a sister of William Aystell whom he called his brother, and named as overseer of his will in connection with his brother Sylvester Baldwin and his own son Ralph. Besides Ralph, his children named were James, Edmund, John, Henry and Michael, all apparently under age. Of none of these do I find anything further, except that Edmund, to whom he bequeathed the Tau House, &c., was a party to a Chancery suit in February, 1586-7, and then described as Wendover, tanner. He appears to have demised his property in Wendover a year and a half before, and he was, I suspect, the Edmund Baldwin of Chalfont, St. Peters, co. Bucks, yeoman, whose will, dated 6 Jan. 1620-1, was proved 2 October following, by his relict Cicely. He named as living his sons Thomas and Edmund, and his daughters Elizabeth Hodson and Anne Tibbie, also his son Ralph as dead. Of Ralph Baldwin, eldest son of George, and one of the overseers of his will, I only find further, that on the 27th of September, 1611, he proved the nuncupative will of his daughter Rebecca, who died unmarried in the previous month of May. She was described as of Wendover, and bequeathed to her father £100 he had promised her, which was to be paid to her by her brother Henry Baldwin, and prayed him to be kind to her poor brother (probably another one) in distress.
2. NICHOLAS BALDWIN, evidently second son of John Baldwin of the Hayle, to whom he bequeathed, in 1564-5, lands at Great Missenden and the Lee, a tenement in Wendover, &c. He is otherwise completely identified in the proceedings in a Chancery suit in November, 1590, in which he is also said to have married, about 1545, Agnes, widow of William Fisher. (This suit was between her and her son John in reference to certain lands

in Wendover settled on her on her marriage by her husband's father, said John Baldwin of the Hayle.) He lived at Edlesborough, Bucks, where he made his will 2 July, 1557, calling himself a yeoman and directing to be buried in Edlesborough churchyard. The original will is on file in the records of the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks. in which court it was proved 24 April, 1581, by his brother Sylvester Baldwin, but unfortunately about one quarter of the sheet has been torn away, and the fragment ends just as he was enumerating his children, so that the only bequests remaining are to his wife Agnes and his sons Triamor and John. His other children are, however, sufficiently identified otherwise, as will be seen hereafter. Of his widow Agnes I find nothing after the Chancery proceedings in 1590. Their children were as follows:

1. *John Baldwin*, of Edlesborough, Bucks, yeoman, who in two Bills in Chancery, dated 5 May, 1586, and 26 Nov. 1590, described himself as the son of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher his wife, and cited the will of his grandfather John Baldwin of the Hayle. His will, as of Edlesborough, yeoman, dated 9 Jan. 1629-30, was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks 5 April following, by his son Ralph, to whom he left all his possessions, except 5 shillings to his daughter Elizabeth Beaker. His wife evidently died before him.

2. *Francis Baldwin*, who made his will 25 May, 1639, describing himself as of the parish of St. Mary le Strand, co. Middlesex, "Gentleman." This is the earliest instance of any of the descendants of either Richard Baldwin of Dundridge or John of the Hayle calling himself anything but a "yeoman." From his living in London, and in the particular parish named, I think it probable he was connected with one of the Law Courts or public offices in that vicinity, and so felt that he had risen a little above the usual rank of his family. The following is an abstract of his will:

To John my son and to the child in my wife's womb each £200 when 21, and my brothers Bartholomew and Triamor Baldwin to be their guardians, but, if both die before that age, then £50. thereof to my godson Thomas Baldwin, and £50. to my goddaughter Sarah Baldwin, and the other £300. equally among the children of my brothers Thomas, Bartholomew and Triamor Baldwin and of my sister Winifred Johnson—to the poor of Edlesborough, where I was born, 40 shillings—to my mother in law Elizabeth Hills, widow, 40 shillings—to my brother in law Thomas Reynolds 40 shillings—my wife Elizabeth and my brother Triamor Baldwin to be my executors.

The will was proved 12 June, 1639, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his brother Triamor, power being reserved to the relict Elizabeth. Her will, dated 23 January, 1641-2, was proved 4 July following, in the same Court, by her mother Elizabeth Hills. She directed to be buried near her husband in the parish church of St. Mary le Strand, and left her estate equally between her son John and daughter Elizabeth when of full age. The latter was evidently a posthumous child. I find no further trace of her, or her brother John, but the dates and his probable age seem to render it impossible that he could have been either of the emigrants of his name.

3. *Bartholomew Baldwin*, sufficiently identified, by his own will and that of his brother Francis just quoted, as one of the sons of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher. In his will, dated 10 May, 1655, he called himself of Weston Turville, co. Bucks, "Gentleman," and, as will be seen, there was some reason why he should do so. In order to perfect his identification, for a purpose hereafter, I give a full abstract of his will:

Whereas, by a former will I made my son Robert full executor & ordained my lands at Wingfield, in Chalgrave co. Bedford to be sold to pay my debts & fulfil the engagement for my cousin Elizabeth Baldwin's portion, but my said son Robert afterwards persuaded me to convey said lands to him for his preferment, &c., I now revoke said will, & appoint as my executors my brother Triamor

Baldwin & my son in law Robert Abdy, with power to sell my lands in Edlesborough & Weston Turvile co. Bucks, for the payment of my debts & legacies—of the residue of my estate I give 1-3 to John my son, & 1-3 to my wife Mary for life with remainder to John and Thomas my sons equally—to my son & daughter Abdy £5.—to my sister Johnson 50 shillings—I will that Bartholomew my son enjoy Eastbury House in Edlesborough—I appoint overseers my cousin Mr. Aske & Mr. Holton—residue of personalty to my executors & to my sons Robert, Bartholomew, John & Thomas, equally. (In a codicil dated six days later, viz. 16 May, 1655):—to my brother in law Everard Johnson £5.—to my sister Hannah Baldwin & her son my cousin (i. e. nephew) Thomas Baldwin each 40 shillings.

The will was proved 20 July, 1655, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, by his brother Triamor Baldwin, power being reserved to Robert Abdy, the other executor.

His widow, Mary Baldwin, then of the parish of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, made a nuncupative will, 7 Oct. 1666. Her legacies were as follows:—to Bartholomew Baldwin Jr. £10—to Mary Bowles £10—to my sister Baldwin's children 50 shillings—to my sister Johnson 20 shillings—to Elizabeth Bowles 10s—to Sarah Seavern 20 shillings—to Bartholomew Baldwin my son the remainder of my annuity due me from my daughter in law Wells. No executor being named, her son Bartholomew Baldwin took out letters of administration, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 April, 1668.

I know nothing further of any of the children except Robert, who made his will 29 Jan. 1657-8, calling himself of Whelpley Hill, in the parish of Chesham, co. Bucks, "Gentleman." He left £10. to his mother Mary Baldwin, and his capital messuage, &c., at Wingfield, in Chalgrave, co. Bedford, to his wife Alice, until his daughter should reach the age of 21, or be married. His widow Alice proved the will, 25 May, 1658, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. She remarried Thomas Wells of Great Gadsden, co. Herts (who died 9 Oct. 1686, and was buried there), and appears to have been dead at the date of the will of her mother in law Mary Baldwin, 7 Oct. 1666. The only child of Robert and Alice Baldwin, viz., Sarah, died in 1669, at the age of 15, and was buried in Bovington church, Herts, with a monument.

This Bartholomew Baldwin, Senior, son of Nicholas and Agnes, becomes a personage of some importance in this narrative, for a reason which I will now explain. It will be seen that he and his brother Francis were the first of the family, in the lines of either Richard or John, who styled themselves "Gentlemen." This, as I have explained, probably grew out of their having gone to London and engaged in pursuits which raised them somewhat in the social scale. This Bartholomew, in 1634, held the post of Clerk of the Faculties in the Court of Chancery, and among the State Papers (Domestic Charles I.) is his promise, dated 26 July in that year, to appear at the College of Arms the next term, to "make proof of his arms and enter his descent." The Heralds were making their Visitation of London in that year, and, finding him claiming to belong to the gentry, and probably using arms of some sort, they served him with the usual official summons, to which the above mentioned promise was a response. No proof of his arms, however, was made, and no descent recorded, and it is safe to assume that he failed to keep his promise to the Heralds because he could not establish his claim to such arms as he may have been using, or prove a descent which would entitle him to any arms at all. That he would have done so if he could is evident from his promise; that he did not do so is certain; and his absence from the recorded Visitation of 1634 is a silent but powerful witness of the unsubstantiality of his pretended claim.

4. *Thomas*, fourth son of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher, was living at the date of the will of his brother Francis in 1639, but

appears to have been dead at the date of his brother Bartholomew's in 1655, leaving a widow Hannah and a son Thomas then living. I find nothing more about them.

5. *Triamor Baldara*, fifth son of Nicholas and Agnes. In certain Chancery proceedings in January, 1500-1, he is called their youngest son. He was executor of the wills of his brothers Francis and Bartholomew in 1630 and 1655, and then disappears altogether. The peculiarity of his name would prevent his being overlooked if he had left any traces on the records.

(I find the will of a *Triamor Baldara*, of London, dated and proved as late as 1729, of course too late to have been the Triamor above, who was born before 1581, but evidently from the peculiar name indicating some connection. He styled himself a "gentleman," and left but one legitimate child, to whom he bequeathed considerable property in London. He also provided handsomely for an illegitimate son and daughter, who were called by his surname. He also left £100. to his brother William Baldwin, then living in or near New York, and £100. each to his nephews Triamor and William, sons of said William his brother, and placed the nephew Triamor last in the line of remainder to certain property (1-4 of the old Marble Lane Prison immortalized by Dickens), which he bequeathed first to his illegitimate son Thomas Baldwin. If any of the descendants of this William Baldwin of New York are living, I think it probable that their descent might be ascertained.)

6. *Winifred*, evidently only daughter of Nicholas Baldwin and Agnes Fisher, who married Everard Johnson. They are named in the wills already cited. Both were living in 1655, and she in 1686.
3. SYLVESTER BALDWIN, of whom hereafter.
4. RICHARD, who is named in the will of his father John in 1564-5, and in that of his brother Thomas in 1570, then with a son Thomas, neither of whom have I been able to identify after the latter date.
5. ROBERT, of whom I find nothing after his being named in his father's will in 1564-5. He probably died young.
6. THOMAS, named last in his father John's will in 1564-5, and who did not long survive him. That his identity may also be established beyond a doubt, for a purpose to be seen hereafter, I give a full abstract of his will, dated 11 Oct. 1570:

I, Thomas Baldwin, of Pyvers, in the parish of Chesham, co. Bucks, *Husbandman, &c*—to Joane my wife the use of all my lands in Chesham till John my son be 21—to Richard my son £20. to be raised out of my goods to be sold by my brother Richard Baldwin & John Tyndall—to my 2 daughters Joane and Amy each 6. 13. 4—to Thomas Baldwin my brother Richard's son a lamb—residue to my wife Joane, & she to be my executrix—Overseers, my brother George Baldwin & my cousin Henry Baldwin of Dundryge.

The will was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, 16 Dec. 1570, by his widow Joane; but of her or any of the children I find no further trace. It will be seen from the will that he was pretty well-to-do, as the phrase is, for a husbandman, but that he should deliberately describe himself as of a rank below that of yeoman is a further convincing proof that in his day there was no pretence in the family to an heraldic descent.

7. HUGH BALDWIN appears to be named in the will of the first Richard of Dundryge as a son of his brother John of the Hayle. He is not, however, named among his children by John Baldwin in his will in 1564-5, and, if he were his son, he probably died young, and before his father. The expression in Richard's will is somewhat ambiguous, viz., "Hugh Baldwin my brother's son," but, as he named no brother, dead or alive, except John, it is fair to presume that he meant Hugh, son of John. Richard Baldwin may, of course, have had other brothers, but I find no trace of them in any of the records, and no suggestion of relationship in the wills, very numerous, of the other Baldwins, either in Bucks or any other part of England, except those which are quoted in this narrative, and which are those exclusively of the the two lines of Richard of Dundryge and his brother John of the Hayle. It is proper, however, to say that in the

parish register of Aston Clinton there occurs the marriage of a Hugh Baldwin and Mary King, 24 January, 1565-6, but this was ten months after John Baldwin of the Hayle made his will, naming no son Hugh, and of the Hugh then married I have been able to find no further trace, either in his own will or that of any other Baldwin. It is clear, from the numerous wills I have examined, that there were other Baldwins in the neighborhood of Aston Clinton, mentioned as "servants" and "laborers," who were in no way related to the Baldwins of Dundry and the Hayle, and I think it most probable that the Hugh whose marriage I have mentioned was one of these, and that "Hugh my brother's son" died shortly after his uncle Richard, and before the date when the parish register begins.

WE now return to

II. SYLVESTER BALDWIN, who, as named in his will, appears to have been the third son of John, of the Hayle, who bequeathed to him, in 1564-5, certain lands, &c., in Aston Clinton, called Pleadells. He was executor to his brother Nicholas in 1581, and is frequently mentioned in the Chancery proceedings to which I have referred. His first wife, Agnes, the mother of his children, was buried at Aston Clinton, 31 Dec. 1568. He married, secondly, Agnes Bachelor, widow. (She was probably widow of Sylvester Bachelor, who was buried at Aston Clinton, 10 Dec. 1554.) Sylvester Baldwin himself was buried there 3 July, 1592. (He is, of course, the hitherto mysterious Sylvester who was *said* to have married Sarah Gelly and to have paid taxes on Dundry with his son Henry, and to have been buried at Aston Clinton, 3 July, 1593. The date was misread in the parish register, but if there had been any doubt about it, the dates of his will, if it had been seen, would have settled the point. As there is not the slightest doubt about his identity, the chain of proof being perfect, it seems almost absurd for me to point out that, instead of being the father of Henry of Dundry, he was his own cousin.)

His will, as of St. Leonard's, in the parish of Aston Clinton, co. Bucks, yeoman, is dated 25 June, 1592, and was proved 5 October, 1592, by his son Thomas, in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, among the records of which the original is on file, and from which I took the following full abstract:

To the poor of Aston 15 shillings, of Wendover 5 shillings, and of Cholesbury 5 shillings—to each godchild 6 pence—to Thomas Gunye a lamb—to Alice Bachelor of London 10 shillings—to Alice Hayle a lamb—to Henry and Sylvester Harvye each a bullock—to Agnes my wife all my household stuff at my freehold house called Chambers, and sundry beasts, corn, &c. all for her life, and at her death the same to go to the six children of Triamor Harvye which he had by his first wife—to Thomas Stonell and his mother each a lamb—all residue to Thomas my son and he to be my executor—overseers, Henry Baldwin and Ralph Baldwin.

The will of his widow Agnes, as of St. Leonard's, dated 24 Jan. 1593-4, was proved 18 November following, in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, by her son William Bachelor. Her bequests were to her own children by her first husband and their children, and she named none of her second husband's family except her son in law Triamor Harvey, who was to dispense her charities to the poor. She was probably buried at Aston Clinton as she directed, but, curiously enough, there is an entire blank in the parish reg-

ister for that year. (Probably that portion of the old paper register was illegible, from some cause, when the transcript on parchment was made under the Order of Council of 1598.)

The children of Sylvester Baldwin, by his first wife Agnes, were as follows :

1. JOHN, who was living at the date of his grandfather's will in 1564-5, but was evidently dead at that of his father's in 1592, as he was not named in it.
2. AVELYN, evidently the only daughter, who married Triamor Harvey. I have their marriage license, issued at the Registry of the Bishop of London, dated 20 June, 1575, in which both are described as of the parish of St. Mary at Hill, in London. Whether it was a runaway marriage, or whether he was then in business, and she in service in London (most common in families of her station), it is impossible to say; but, at all events, they returned to Aston Clinton, where four of the six children named in her father's will were baptized. She was buried there 23 Jan. 1585-6, evidently dying shortly after the birth of her sixth child, which was baptized on the 6th of the same month by her father's name, Sylvester. Her husband, Triamor Harvey, married a second wife, by whom he had other children, and was finally buried at Aston Clinton 15 June, 1621.

The only surviving child of Sylvester Baldwin by his first wife Agnes was

- III. THOMAS BALDWIN, who was his father's executor in 1592. He was twice married. His first wife, Rebecca, the mother of most of his children, was buried at Aston Clinton, 15 April, 1590, evidently dying in childbed of her sixth child and fifth son, Sylvester. His second wife was Jane Hayle, to whom he was married, at Aston Clinton, 6 July, 1590, less than three months after his first wife's death. (Such hasty second marriages were common enough, and in his case it may be accounted for by the fact that he was left with six very young children, and no sister or near female relative to whom he could turn for assistance.) His second wife survived him, and appears to have been buried at Aston Clinton, 2 Aug. 1628. He was buried there 9 Jan. 1619-20. His will, as of St. Leonard's, in Aston Clinton, yeoman, was dated 25 February, 1618-19. The following is a full abstract :

To be buried in Aston Clinton Church-yard—to the poor there 10 shillings—to Jane my wife $\frac{1}{2}$ my messuages, lands and tenements in Aston Clinton and Wendover, for her life or widowhood, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of my goods and chattels—to my sons George, Richard, John, and Sylvester, and my daughter Agnes Bowler, each 10 shillings—to Robert my son and Jane my daughter each £30. when 21 or married—to Samuel my son all my messuages, lands and tenements in Aston Clinton and Wendover, subject to my said wife's interest, also residue of personalty, and he to be my executor—overseers, my friends Robert Hayle and Henry Barnabye.

The will was proved in the Court of the Archdeaconry of Bucks, 27 Jan. 1619-20, by the son Samuel.

The children of Thomas Baldwin, by his first wife Rebecca, were as follows :

1. SAMUEL, who was his father's heir and executor in 1619-20. His wife was Amy Bryan, to whom he was married at Aston Clinton, 17 Oct. 1622. His will, as of Aston Clinton, yeoman, was dated 8 Feb. 1629-30. He named only one child, a daughter Frances, who was to have £30. when 21 or married. To his brother George he confirmed the lease of the house wherein he dwelt, which lease was to run 21 years from the death of his late father, Thomas Baldwin. He named as overseers Richard Baldwin of Dundryge

and William Grange. His widow Amy proved the will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 22 Nov. 1630, and I find nothing more of her or her daughter Frances.

2. GEORGE, who was baptized at Aston Clinton 29 March, 1582. He made his will 13 Feb. 1655-6, describing himself as of Agmondesham, co. Bucks, "Gentleman." (This was in the Commonwealth period, when, as well as afterwards, people called themselves whatever they pleased.) He named Thomas as his eldest son and heir, and Ruth as his eldest daughter. To his six younger children, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Hannah and John, he gave £250. each, and divided among them equally his lands of inheritance in Wendover, which had been bequeathed by his father Thomas to his elder brother Samuel, and which came to him as the next male heir on the death of the latter. All his children were under age. His widow Ruth proved the will, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 25 Sept. 1656, and I have nothing later of her or any of her children. As he distinctly stated that his six younger children were all under the age of 18 at the date of his will, 1655-6, and as John was named as the *youngest* child, it is clear that he could not have been the emigrant John of Norwich, which is the only point necessary to note here.

3. RICHARD, who appears to have lived some time at Agmondesham, where, with his son, he carried on the business of a brewer, but subsequently at Beaconsfield, whither his son removed, and where he died, and was, according to his son's will, buried in the churchyard. His daughter Elizabeth Watkins administered to his estate, in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, 7 June, 1645, when the amount of the bond given was only £200, which does not indicate that he was a man of large property. He had, however, perhaps divided his estate already between his two children, as it is evident that his son was a wealthy man. I have not learned who his wife was. Their only daughter Elizabeth married John Watkins of Agmondesham, yeoman, so described as her husband in the record of administration above mentioned. She was still living in 1661, the date of her brother's will, with children and grandchildren. Richard Baldwin, the only son of Richard, made his will 5 Aug. 1661, calling himself of Beaconsfield, co. Bucks, "Gentleman." As the will is important as regards the other portion of this narrative, I give a full abstract:

To be buried in Beaconsfield Churchyard, where my father was buried—to my sister Elizabeth Watkins an annuity of £10, and my brewhouse in Agmondesham, for life, with reversion at her death to her oldest son John Watkins—to John son of said John Watkins £300. when 21—to Henry Watkins my sister's son £5. and £20 per annum for life—to Anne Merridue my sister's grandchild £100. when 21—to Elizabeth Baldwin my sister's daughter £5. and to all her children living at her death, or when she shall be forty years of age £200. among them—to my son in law Edward Baldwin, Esquire, and Elizabeth his wife, each £5.—to Thomas, my uncle Mr. John Baldwin's son £5; to Richard Baldwin, my uncle's grandchild £50 when 21: to his daughter Lane £20, his daughter Clarke £10, his daughter Mitchell £20, and to my Aunt Baldwin £10.—to my cousin Mrs. Isabell Day £20—to cousin Mr. William Fisher's children £50. equally when 21—to my cousin Mrs. Mary Reynolds £20—to my cousin Mrs. Rebecca Filpott £20—to the children of my cousin Mrs. Anne Roberts deceased £20—to my cousin Mr. John Baldwin of Harvill £50—to my aunt Mrs. Rebecca Applebee £20—to my son in law Mr. George Turfrey £200—to my said son in law Mr. Edward Baldwin and his heirs forever my capital messuage &c. called Wiltons, where I now dwell, in Beaconsfield aforesaid (with other lands, particularly described), also to him and my wife the residue of all my personalty, and I appoint them joint executors.

The will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11 Dec. 1661, by said Edward Baldwin, the relict Susanna renouncing the execution thereof.

This Richard Baldwin's wife was Susanna, widow of Richard Turfrey of London. Her daughter, Elizabeth Turfrey, was the wife of Edward Baldwin, Esq., Bencher of the Inner Temple, described in the former part of this narrative as the 7th in the descent of the Dandridge line. The relationship between this Richard and Edward had by this time become very distant, and it is curious how the latter thus became enriched by marrying

the daughter of the wife of his childless kinsman. The connection between these two Baldwins, both of Beaconsfield, and one calling the other his *son-in-law*, was at first very puzzling, and the mystery was not cleared up until after a good deal of labor and research. This Richard Baldwin had evidently acquired a considerable fortune as a brewer, perhaps increased by his marriage, and, having purchased a handsome country seat, and thus brought himself on a level with the landed gentry, considered himself entitled to be described in his will as a "Gentleman," a title which I need hardly say would not have been recognized at the College of Arms.

4. JOHN BALDWIN, of whom hereafter.
 5. SYLVESTER, who was baptized at Aston Clinton 14 April, 1590. He was still living at the date of his father's will in 1618-19, but I have found no trace of him after that date.
 6. AGNES, who was baptized at Aston Clinton 29 Dec. 1583. In her father's will, 1618-19, she is named as Agnes Bowler, but I find nothing later about her.
- The children of Thomas Baldwin by his second wife Jane Hayle were :
7. ROBERT, } of neither of whom do I find anything after the date of their fath-
 8. JANE, } er's will, 1618-19, when both were living under age.

We now return to the fourth son of Thomas Baldwin by his first wife, Rebecca, viz. :

- IV. JOHN BALDWIN, who was baptized at Aston Clinton, 15 December, 1588, and was named in his father's will in 1618-19. His will, as of Chipping Wycombe, co. Bucks, ironmonger, dated 2 March, 1659-60, was proved 12 Feb. 1660-1, in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, by his son Thomas. He named his wife Elizabeth, and his other children, viz., John Baldwin, of Harvill, Elizabeth Lane, widow, Anne wife of John Clarke, and Margery wife of Robert Mitchell. All these are named in the will of their cousin Richard Baldwin of Beaconsfield, dated 5 Aug. 1661. The eldest son,
- V. THOMAS BALDWIN, his father's executor in 1560-1, made his will 21 May, 1666, describing himself as of Chipping Wycombe, "Hempdresser." He named his mother Elizabeth, his wife Mary, his son Richard and his daughter Mary. The will is the original one, filed in the Archdeaconry Court of Bucks, and has no record of probate attached. The daughter Mary was not twenty at its date. The son,
- VI. RICHARD BALDWIN, was named in the will of his father's cousin, Richard Baldwin of Beaconsfield, in 1661, and was under twenty-one at the date of his father's will.

I have thus brought down the history of the line of John Baldwin of the Hayle, brother of the first Richard of Dundridge, to a period considerably later than the emigration of any of the Baldwins of New England, and we fail to find any John Baldwin who by any possibility could have been the John of Norwich. Therefore, as there seems to be a strong tradition, if no positive proof, that he was a *near relative* of those of the Dundridge line, I think we must fall back upon the one I have already indicated as being the one the circumstances of whose case present the strongest amount of probability.

Probably a good deal more might be learned about both lines by a careful examination of all the parish registers in the vicinity of Aston Clinton, and by systematically investigating the histories of the various families with which they intermarried. This would of course necessitate a vast amount of time, labor and expense which could not be embraced within the scope of the present inquiry.

London, 18th February, 1878.





